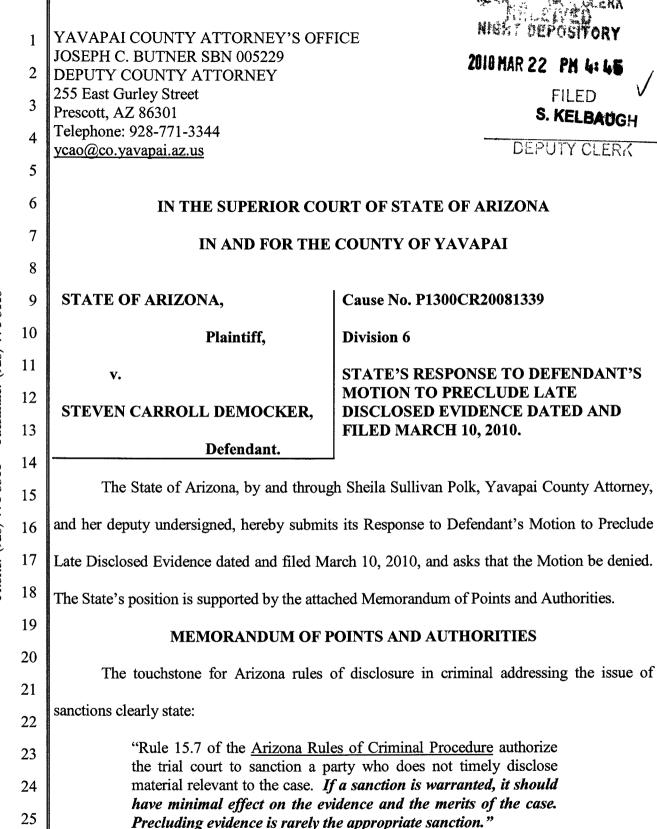
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See also State v. Towery, 186 Ariz. 168, 186, 920 P.2d 290, 308 (1996) (emphasis added).

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Once a criminal case begins, the parties have a continuing duty to make additional disclosure pursuant to Rule 15.6. The State has fulfilled its duty faithfully under this rule. Rule 15.6(d) allows final disclosure to be completed seven (7) days prior to trial unless otherwise permitted by the court. Despite the clarity of the disclosure rules and the specific intent of this Court's June 3, 2009 order, the defense team nevertheless keeps pushing this court for a myriad of sanctions based upon their self-declared disclosure violations which the State vehemently denies.

"Before sanctioning the offering party, the court should consider (1) the importance of the evidence to the prosecutor's case, (2) surprise or prejudice to the defendant, (3) prosecutorial bad faith, and (4) other relevant circumstances." *State v. Towery*, 186 Ariz. 168, 186, 920 P.2d 290, 308 (1996)(citing *Smith, supra* at 358-359, 681 P.2d at 1377-1378). "Prohibiting the calling of a witness should be invoked only in those cases where other less stringent sanctions are not applicable to effect the ends of justice." *Smith, supra* at 359, 681 P.2d at 1378. See also *Towery, supra*. ("Precluding evidence is rarely an appropriate sanction.")

Rule 15.7, Ariz. R. Crim. P., authorizes a trial court to impose sanctions if a party does not timely disclose material relevant to the case. "The trial court, however, should seek to apply sanctions that affect the evidence at trial and the merits of the case as little as possible, since the rules of Criminal Procedure are designed to implement, and not to impede, the fair and speedy determination of cases." *State v. Smith*, 140 Ariz. 355, 359, 681 P.2d 1374, 1378 (1984)(quoting *State v. (Joseph Clarence, Jr.) Smith*, 123 Ariz. 243, 252, 599 P.2d 199, 208 (1979).

I. Subpoena Returns for JP Morgan Chase Account ending in 2663, Chase Bank Account ending in 9408, and UBS Resource Account ending in 6347.

On multiple occasions the State has acknowledged that investigation in this case is on-going. That includes a very thorough review of Defendant's financial records. In many

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instances, there has been confusion regarding accounts due to Defendant's practice of opening new credit card accounts with balance transfers from an existing account or simply transferring an existing balance to another line of credit to obtain a more favorable interest rate or to delay payments. It has often been the case that no sooner than the State believes it has a "string" to a particular time frame/account that it learns that the information sought either originated in a different time frame and/or is held by a different financial institution. Admittedly, the State could have pursued a different tactic. It could have asked for all records for all accounts for an extended period of time. While in hindsight, it now seems this may have been a far more expeditious strategy, it would have also been equally troublesome due to the "fishing expedition" nature of such broad unfocused subpoenas.

The need for multiple subpoenas has also been caused by the financial institution's inability or unwillingness to provide correct contact information or complete records. For example, in just the past week the State learned that a subpoena issued in mid-February, which was sent to the exact address provided by the financial institution, was sent to the wrong address. A new subpoena has been issued along with an urgent request to expedite the return. Regarding the completeness of the records, it has not been uncommon for a return to be received and even before the data is fully reviewed, the need for additional information becomes apparent. While this motion addresses only the information received for a few accounts, additional returns from other financial institution are expected to be received in the next few weeks as well.

The State does not concede a disclosure violation has occurred, but if one has, a preclusion sanction is clearly not warranted. The thorough and exhaustive review of Defendant's financial records has uncovered valuable information. So far the State has found

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evidence that Defendant purchased a pair of hiking-type shoes similar to those that left the impressions outside Carol's home. The financial records have also revealed that Defendant purchased a Calloway #7 Big Bertha Steelhead III. The cover designed for this club, which was photographed in Defendant's garage the day after Carol's murder but disappeared hours later, was ultimately found in Mr. Sears' possession. This is the club the State believes Defendant used as a weapon to beat Carol to death.

The State cannot say, with any specificity, how many more subpoenas may be issued; however, this type of information has proven to be extremely critical to the State's case and any sanction that would effectively suppress it would have devastatingly negative affect on the merits of the State's case.

The State commiserates with Defendant regarding the time left to review these records before trial. The defense and prosecution are literally in the same boat regarding time constraints; however, only a Defendant can request a continuance of this trial.

### II. Girard's phone records.

In mid 2009, Mr. Sears received an anonymous e-mail regarding the murder of Carol Kennedy. The e-mail implicated James Knapp in Carol's death, alleging that Mr. Knapp was involved in a prescription drug ring and Carol had been murdered as a result of Knapp's dealings. No further communication from this individual has been forthcoming.

The State believes this e-mail was created and sent by a person who supports Defendant in attempt to divert suspicion from him. Law enforcement discovered that the e-mail had been sent from an internet café in the Paradise Valley area. The elapsed time from when the e-mail was sent to when the investigation began was sufficient a span of time as to allow any other electronic history of the email to be lost. Ms. Girard's phone records were

subpoenaed in an attempt to learn if she sent or received any calls from the area from which the e-mail was sent.

### III. Outdoor Pro-Link Information and Request to FBI.

Although this information is relatively new, the defense team began launching attacks nearly immediately in an attempt to preclude or suppress the evidence. This is not unexpected given its inculpatory nature and value to the State's case. Defendant has certainly recognized its importance; this Court should as well.

La Sportiva shoes are not common; only four stores in all of Arizona sell this brand of shoe. The Pike's Peak model is no longer available through typical retailers and Detective McDormett was informed that only 3800 pairs of the Pike's Peak model were sold in all of North America. The fact that Defendant purchased a pair of these shoes and that it appears that this type of shoe "closely correspond with" the impressions left outside Carol's home is pivotal. Any sanction that would effectively suppress this evidence would have devastatingly negative affect on the merits of the State's case.

Mr. Gilkerson has not yet issued a supplemental report on any recent examinations. The moment one is received, it will be disclosed. As the State indicated on numerous occasions, this is new evidence. Disclosure as allowed pursuant to *Ariz. R. Crim. P.*, Rule 15.6(a). Defendant's request to preclude this evidence should be denied.

### IV. E-mails Between Defendant and Cheryl Hatzopoulos

Information regarding the property on Country Club Drive that Defendant rented after Carol's murder was disclosed very early on. The information recently disclosed was in the possession of a detective who has had little involvement in this case since relatively early on. The information cannot be a surprise to Defendant. He both sent and/or received the e-mails.

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### **CONCLUSION:**

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Defendant's unrelenting and overstated complaints regarding the State's alleged failure to comply with Rule 15 must be taken in proper context. The defense team has made it their mission to complain and cry foul each and every time an issue is not addressed to their satisfaction. Moreover, the negative comments made by the defense are little more than undeserved acrimonious rhetoric. Again, the State asks the Court to separate the exaggerated accusations from reality, to not be unduly swayed by what amounts to be pejorative accusations regarding the State's disclosure habits in this case, and deny the latest Motion to Preclude Evidence.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this day of March, 2010.

Sheila Spilivan Polk

YAVAPAL COUNTY ATTORNEY

Joseph C. Butner

Deputy County Attorney

1	COPIES of the foregoing delivered this
2	day of March, 2010 to:
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